The *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

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We shall not Apologize for filling this Week's Paper with the following Performance, which made It's first Appearance in the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *and hath since been Publish'd in sundry other Papers (as it was in That) by Piece-Meal: But, to oblige the unknown worthy Writer, who has so clearly distinguished himself as a Lover of Justice, and a Friend to his Country, and at the same Time, to oblige the Public, we give them the Whole together, not doubting but that our judicious Readers will be pleased with so sensible and spirited a Production.*

YOUR Delay in publishing the Piece I sent, is occasion'd, you say, by want of Room——I would just hint to you, that at the same Time you make this Apology, many Articles of no great Importance appear in your Papers; whereas the Subject of my Piece is a Matter of the utmost Consequence to every Man in the *English* Dominions, more especially in *America*. When the the Power which should naturally protect and defend us is employ'd to oppress us in our dearest Rights, and deprive us of that Liberty which the Constitution of *England* entitles us to, which GOD himself has establish'd in the very Frame of our Natures, and made our indefeasible Right of Inheritance, which it is our Duty to esteem more than Life itself:——When these Rights are invaded, without any other Reason than the Arbitrary Will of the Power that does it, which our present Weakness makes us unable to resist;——at such a Time, should we bear our Wrongs in Silence? should we suffer the cruel Violation without complaining, and remonstrating, and using every Effort to awaken the latent Principles of Justice and Compassion, in those who have the Power in their Hands, at Present, and will one Day be accountable for their Use of it? Would not our Silence at this Time imply a criminal Insensibility, or Indifference, about the Possession of one of the most valuable Gifts of GOD, and show us to be unworthy to enjoy it? and would it not be a most shameful Breach of Duty to Posterity, if we by our Indolence, suffer those Rights which ought to be transmitted to them Inviolate, as we received them from our Ancestors, to be lost in passing thro' our Hands? It fills me with the most anxious Concern, to find——not only a general Indolence for the Preservation of Liberty——but a seeming Combination against it——While every Tongue, and Pen, and Press, should labour in Defence of it——how many do we find as indifferent as if they had no Concern in the Matter; and as if because they are only Passengers they would not be Drown'd when the Ship sinks, as well as those that are employ'd in managing the Vessel. How many do we find, who because they were not Born *Americans*, seem to interest themselves against it, as if the Attacks made upon *their* Rights, did not equally wound those of every Subject of *Great-Britain*, tho' they may not all so immediately feel it. How do most of the Letters from the Merchants in *London* show the Writers to be in the Interest of the Ministry, and give us Reason to believe them to be employ'd as their Instruments, to spread in the Colonies a Spirit of Acquiescence under the Slavery to which they seem to be devoted; How do they, upon all Occasions, repeat the trivial, absurd, fallacious Arguments of the Ministerial Party,——and alas! what a Restraint has immediately taken Place upon the Freedom of the Presses!——at first they utter'd a few Complaints, but most of them presently sunk into Silence, and were heard no more——unless to express Sentiments tending to Check the Spirit of Liberty, and Court the Favour of its Enemies. However, Sir, I would not let my Censure fall indiscriminately, —from some Presses,—from Your's in particular, the Language of Liberty has hitherto had free Utterance, and I hope may still be heard. But I apprehend the same Reason that has hitherto prevented your Publishing my Piece, may still prevent it, unless it be by Piece Meal, in such a Manner that the Connection and Force of my Reasoning will be lost to the Reader. I have therefore concluded to desist from my first Design of publishing my Sentiments at large in your Paper, but perhaps I may hereafter let them appear in a Pamphlet, where I shall have more Room to explain myself. Mean while to prevent the Mistakes of weak People, and of those who will not be at much Pains to Think for themselves, I shall in as few Words as possible, give the Substance of some Parts of the Argument I had drawn up more at large against the Ministerial Pretences of taxing the Colonies, &c.

I observed that it was admitted in Parliament, even by the greatest Enemies to the Colonies, that they had in the fullest Sense, a Right to be Taxed only by their own Consent, given by their Representatives, but it was said by these Gentlemen, that the Colonies were *virtually* represented in the *English* Parliament----Here let the Reader note well, That the Minister grounds his Pretence of the Parliament's Right to Tax the Colonies, entirely upon this, *that they are* virtually *represented in Parliament*: If therefore he fails in the Proof of their being so Represented, he must, by his own Argument, give up the Point, and allow that the Parliament has no Manner of Right to Tax the Colonies.

Now in order to prove this Paradox, (upon which the whole Weight of his Argument depends) *that the Colonies are virtually represented in the* English *Parliament*, it is said, *that they are in the very same Situation as the Inhabitants of* Leeds, Halifax, Birmingham, Manchester, *and several other corporate Towns, some of them much more considerable than any in the Colonies*. Also, *of the* East India *Company, the Body of the* London *Merchants, the Proprietors of the Public Funds, and of all the Monied Interest; of all Persons under Age, and of Women*; likewise, *of all Copy-hold, and Lease hold Estates, under the Crown, the Church, or private Persons; and all Landed Property whatsoever, except Freehold: The Right of Electing*, he says, *being annexed to certain Species of Property, peculiar Franchises, and Inhabitancy in particular Places, which Descriptions do not comprehend any of the Places or Persons before mention'd, nor above one tenth Part of the People in* England *any more than they do the Colonies, and yet that all those Places and Persons, together with the Colonies, are virtually represented in Parliament, where the Electors are to be consider'd by the Members chosen, only as the Means appointed by Law for their Admission into the Legislative Body of the Nation; the Object of whole Attention, should be the Interest of the whole, without any particular Regard to the particular Persons by whom they were chosen*.—This is the Sum of the Argument, to shew that the Colonies are represented in Parliament; and I observed, that if on Examination it appears that the foregoing Cases in *England*, which are cited to justify the Taxation in *America*, are no way similar to it, nor any thing at all to the Purpose; but that such an Encroachment upon private Property, is entirely unprecedented by any similar Taxation in *England*; is indefensible by the Principles of the *English* Constitution, and absolutely inconsistent with it.—Then the necessary Consequence is, that the Taxation is Arbitrary and Tyrannical, and what the Parliament in *England* have no Right to impose.

I observed, that the fundamental Principle of the *English* Laws and Constitution, is *Reason, and Natural Right*, which is always, in apparent Cases, to controul the Errors and Mistakes that human Frailty or Inadvertency may occasion in the Acts of the Legislature; who, tho' they have a Power to make Laws, have no Power of Execution—This it is that stamps the Principle—the inestimable Value upon the *English* Constitution, and makes it worth defending with our dearest Blood. It has within itself, a Principle of Self-Preservation, and Correction, and Improvement.

I observe that the *English* Laws, especially where our Rights and Liberties are more immediately concern'd, are always to be understood in a Sense consistent with the Principle and Spirit of the Constitution, according to Reason and common Sense—that our Adherence to the *English* Constitution, and Obedience to its Laws and Government, is on Account of its real Excellency, and the Advantages we actually enjoy under it. It is not the mere *Name* of *English Rights and Property*, that can satisfy us. But it is an actual Use and Enjoyment of the *Reality* that we claim as our Inheritance, and would defend with our Lives.

When the Minister tells us, *that we have a Right to be taxed only by our own Consent*, are we to understand this Right in a Sense that would effectually exclude all the Advantages of it, and contradict the common Meaning of the Words? can any Man be represented without his own Consent or Choice? if he can, is it any Advantage to him to be so represented?—and how can the Act of such a forced Representative, be called the Act of the Person he takes upon him to Represent? the Minister speaks of this Right, *of being Taxed only by our own Consent given by our Representatives*, as of a very great Advantage to us, he calls it *the sacred Badge of Liberty*, which he prays, *may always be preserved inviolate*, and passes some very high and just Encomiums upon it—But pray, where is the Advantage of it, if Persons are appointed to represent us without our Choice or Consent? at this Rate, might not the greatest Enemies we have in the World—might not those whose Interests are the most diametrically opposite to ours, be chosen to represent us? nay, if it was possible that we could be represented without our own Consent, would not our greatest Enemies be the most likely to endeavour to be chosen for that Office; for this very Purpose, that they might have it in their Power the more effectually to injure us, and to exalt their own Interest upon the Ruins of ours? could *such a Right* of Representation be ever desired by any reasonable Man?—and is *English* Liberty in Reality such a Chimera as this! is *this* the *Thing*, that has been the Boast and the Pride of *Englishmen*! must our Understandings be insulted in so gross a Manner? must not the *Name* of *English Liberty* be the Scoff and Derision of the whole World! was their ever a more monstrous Absurdity to be found in the Practice of the most barbarous Nations upon Earth? How is our Glory fallen!

The only Ground and Reason why any Man should be bound by the Actions of another who meddles with his Concerns, is, that he himself chose that Other to the Office: If he really did this, then it is but just that he should be bound by the Action; but this cannot be, if the Choice be wanting, which is the *only* Thing that could give the Right of representing. Thus, in the Case of Arbitrators, none have a Right to take upon them such an Office without the Choice of the Parties concern'd, and it is that Choice alone that can oblige them to submit to the Award. The Practice of doing Business by Representatives, was introduced for Conveniency. Every Man who has any Interest in a Place or Business, has a natural Right to interfere in the Management of its Concerns, in Proportion to that Interest. But because this could not conveniently be done by every Man in Person, therefore, this Method of chusing one or more Persons to represent and act for them, was adopted. As every distinct Interest in a Government ought to have its due Weight in the Administration of public Affairs, so each of those Interests should have the Appointment of Representatives in Number, as near as might be proportionate to their Interest in, and Importance to, the Government in general. Consistency and Sameness of Interests, ought to be the Rule to determine, what Individuals in a State should vote for Representatives for that particular Interest. The Interest of all the Electors for the same Representatives, should be similar and consistent, otherwise the same Persons could not represent them, nor promote the Interest of some, without Detriment to others. Where ever there is such a Coincidence of Interests, all the Particulars included in it might concur in the Choice of the same Representatives,—but not otherwise.—If the Interests of the Electors were opposite, they could not Vote for the same Representatives;—because by thus setting up one Interest in Opposition to another, the Weakest of the Two would be excluded from its due Influence in the General Assembly; whereas the General Assembly of Representatives, ought to be as near as possible an exact Epitome of the whole Body of the Nation; and act as it might reasonably be supposed the Nation would act, if every Individual was duly qualified, and Acted for

hitherto—[illegible] between the Interest subsisting in a State, and those in the General Assembly of the People's Representatives is kept up, the better—for this is the Thing design'd in the original Institution of Representatives.

When an Assembly of Members thus chosen, are convened, every different Interest in the State will have its due Notice and Weight. The general, the greatest Interest of the Whole Nation, ought, no Doubt, to be the grand Point to which the principal Aim of the whole Assembly of Representatives should be directed; tho' it should interfere in some Measure with the partial Interest of particular Persons, because, tho' such Persons should labour under some accidental Inconveniencies for the general Good, yet the Benefit they would receive by their Relation to the whole Community, would overbalance the Inconveniencies they would suffer in those Instances. Here it may be proper to note, That where there is an entire Inconsistency of Interests, so that the Benefit of one must necessarily be in the same Degree hurtful to the other; then these two Interests never can unite in the same Government; their Connection should be broken off, The jarring Interest should be removed, or new modelled into Harmony and Consistency with the Rest; for a Kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. The great fundamental Principles of a Government should be common to all its Parts and Members, else the whole will be endanger'd. If then the Interest of the Mother Country and her Colonies cannot be made to coincide, (which I verily believe they may) if the same Constitution may not take Place in both, (as it certainly ought to do) if the Welfare of the Mother Country, necessarily requires a Sacrifice of the most valuable natural Rights of the Colonies——Their Right of making their own Laws, and disposing of their own Property by Representatives of their own choosing; if such is really the Case between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, then the Connection between them ought to cease——And sooner or later it must inevitably cease, and perhaps end in the total Ruin of one or both of them: The *English* Government cannot long act towards a Part of its Dominions upon Principles diametrically opposite to its own, without losing itself in the Slavery it would impose upon the Colonies, or learning them to throw it off, and Assert that Freedom that was denied them by those who had no better a Right to it than themselves.

I hope by this Time it is evident to all my Readers, that from the original Design of a Representative, and the only meaning the Name can bear, no Person can possibly be such a one, or by any Thing that he can do, bind others, according to Reason and common Sense, to admit his Actions as their own, unless they freely choose him to the Office. *This* alone, can in Reason, make his Actions theirs; and if without this others take upon them to choose Representatives for those who have no Choice themselves, it is a mere Mockery and Insult, and as gross a Violation of their Rights, as it would be to dispose of their Persons and Property by mere Force, without any Form of Law at all. This Absurdity (of our being represented in Parliament) is so glaring, that it is almost an Affront to common Sense to use Arguments to expose it; and yet it has been so much insisted upon, that it seems as if the free Use of common Sense was to be prohibited, as well as our other common Rights. I have dwelt so long upon this Point, not because long Arguments were necessary, but rather to rouse Attention by repeating, and placing the same Arguments in different Lights; and I shall close my Observations upon it, with the following Inference. If Persons here may be represented in *England* without their own Choice; then, by Parity of Reason, Persons there, may be represented here in the same Manner. The Laws passed in the Colonies, after obtaining the Royal Assent, are of equal Force with Acts of Parliament; so that we have as really a legislative Power, as the People in *England*; and therefore, if we were to make Acts of Assembly to levy Taxes upon the People of *England*, and obtain the Royal Assent to them, can any Man tell, why those Acts should not be as binding upon the People of *England*, as their Acts are upon us? For my Part I can see no Difference in the Cases——There is indeed a Difference in the Power to enforce the Acts——They can oppress us with Impunity, but we are not able to return the Compliment. If such an Imposition would appear abominable to the People in *England*, let them be as tender of our Rights, as they would wish us to be of theirs, if we had Power to impose Taxes upon them by Force, as they now have upon us!——And such a Time may possibly come in future Ages. As the *English* Dominions in *America* are much more extensive than in *Europe*, they will so a few Ages be much more populous, and may become more powerful; and if the King, should pass an Act made in the Colonies, for taxing the People in *Great-Britain*, could they make any Objection to it, but what is equally strong against their taxing the Colonies? But the Violation of the *English* Constitution is manifest in both Cases.

Having I think sufficiently shewn, that the Colonies are not represented in the *English* Parliament; it follows of Course, that they cannot legally be taxed there. This Consequence is inevitable, the Advocates for the Tax themselves, have in the strongest Expressions, allow'd it. They ground their Right of taxing, entirely upon the Reality of our being represented in Parliament; and since it appears, that we are not represented, they must allow we cannot be legally taxed upon any Pretence whatsoever.——Even tho' it should appear, that there are several Towns, Corporations, and Bodies of People in similar Circumstances in *England*——For that would only shew, that some of the People in *England*, as well as those in *America*, were injured and oppressed; but would shew no Sort of Right for the Oppression. It would shew that those Places ought to join with the *Americans* in Remonstrances to obtain Redress of Grievances. Indeed it has long been the Complaint of the most judicious People in *England*, as the greatest Misfortune to the Nation, that the People in *England* are so unequally represented; some large Towns and Corporations send none, or but a few to Represent them, while several insignificant Places, of only a few indigent Persons, whose chief Support is the Sale of their Votes, send many Members to Parliament, to Vote according to the Direction of the Ministry, who enable them to purchase their Seats with the Nation's Money, given for very different Purposes.

These are Evils that are too notorious to escape general Observation, and too atrocious to be palliated.——Why are not these crying Grievances redressed? The Reason is plain——They afford the greatest Opportunities for Bribery and Corruption——By enabling proper Tools, with the Nation's Money, to purchase Seats in Parliament, and by bribing others with Places and Pensions, a corrupt Administration can command a Majority in the House of Commons, that are entirely at their Command, and will pass what Laws they please: So that they can command the Nation's Money, to bribe Persons to make Laws for its Destruction! And are they not satisfied with the Money that may be thus raised at home without an open Violation of the Constitution, by taking Advantage of the Defects that Time and Change of Circumstances has occasion'd in the Rules or Forms of choosing Representatives for Parliament? Must the rapacious Schemes be extended to these remote Regions of his Majesty's Dominion, and have their Foundation on the Ruins of the *English* Constitution in *America*!

And in this Land of Liberty, (for so it was our Glory to call it) where no honest Man need be afraid to express the Dictates of his Heart before the greatest Man upon Earth, are there really Men to be found so insensible to Shame, as, before the awful Tribunal of Reason, to mention the Hardships, which thro' their Practices, some Places in *England* are obliged to bear without Redress, as Precedents for imposing still greater Hardships and Wrongs upon *America*!

Having thus shewn, that if many Places and Persons in *England*, interested in the Business of Parliament, have yet no Share in the Choice of its Members, that it must be a Hardship upon them, and calls loudly for Redress, which they ought to seek and obtain, but can be no Sort of Reason for the like Oppression being imposed upon the *Americans*: I come now to shew, that there is in Reality, no Resemblance between the Cases of any of the Places and Persons before enumerated to Justify the Taxing of the Colonies, nor any similar Taxation to be found in *England*. As to the Towns, tho' they send no Members to Parliament, yet all the Counties where these Towns stand do send Members to Parliament; and is there one of them, in which several Gentlemen, who are Members of Parliament (besides the Members for the County) are not deeply interested? And how then can these suffer, when there are so many Persons in Parliament to take Care of their Interests? And are not many of the Inhabitants of these Towns, Voters for the County Members, over whom therefore they have all the Influence they can desire? The same may be said of the *East-India* Company: That Company consists of a great Number of the principal Gentlemen in *England*, and can they want a sufficient Number of Members to take Care of their Interests in the Parliament? I am sorry I have no Opportunity of knowing how many Members of Parliament belong to the *East-India* Company, but am well assured their Number is very considerable. The like may be said of the Proprietors of the public Funds, and as to the monied Interest, which is mention'd as sending no Members to Parliament, I am at a Loss to know the Persons meant: If it be all those who have Money to let at Interest, can it be doubted that there are a sufficient Number of Gentlemen in the House who have considerable Property in Money, to take due Care to regulate the Interest? Besides, all those Persons who have no Votes, especially if they be Men of large Property, have yet an Opportunity of considerable Influence in Elections, as well as to have their Concerns duly attended to, by the Members for contiguous Places. Nor is it difficult for any Men of Fortune, to procure a Right of voting for Members of Parliament——so that the Mention of these Cases, as parallel with that of the Colonies, is wonderfully trifling and impertinent, more especially the Cases of Persons under Age, and Women! As if these very distinct Bodies of People unconnected in Interest with those who have a Right of voting.——When it can be shewn, that the collective Body of Infants, have a distinct Interest from that of Persons of Age, or that the female Part of the Species have a distinct Interest from the Males, then I promise to prove that they have a Right to send Members to Parliament. And must a great Nation be deprived of its most sacred Rights upon such Arguments as these!——When such are brought to justify the tremendous Act, is it not a Proof that no reasonable ones can be found! But is it possible, that on a Matter of such Importance, any Man who valued his Reputation as a Man of Sense and Honesty, should before the Public, seriously propose Arguments so very trifling and ridiculous! And is it not most wonderful, that those Arguments should be received with Applause, and have sufficient Influence to overturn the *English* Constitution in *America*!

The true Reason, I suppose, why those Places and Persons send no Members to Parliament is, that they do not want any, their Interest being sufficiently guarded already by Members for other Places, concern'd in their Welfare, who answer the same Purposes as if sent by their own Votes.

And now, where is the Resemblance between these Places and Persons, who have all the Benefit of Representatives, tho' they, as distinct Bodies, do not send any; and the Colonies, which are at Distances too remote to have the least Influence in the Election of Members, or in promoting or opposing any Matters that concern themselves in Parliament; and are not only unconnected in Interest with any of the Members, but in many Respects entirely opposite—indeed I believe in all Respects, when the Affairs of the Colonies would come before that House; for when has the Parliament meddled with any Matters relating to them, except to lay some Imposition upon them?

It is essential to the Character of a Representative, that his Interest shall be consistent with that of his Constituent, and that he shall have an exact Knowledge of his Circumstances and all his Concerns. Without these, no reasonable Man would choose a Representative. And must the injured Colonies be forced to acknowledge as their Representatives, Persons they never chose nor knew, and who are as little acquainted with them or their Circumstances, and are certainly destitute of the necessary Requisites for such an Office? Must the Actions of such Representatives be acknowledged by the Colonies as their own, tho' the most contrary to their Inclinations, their Interest, and their most valuable Rights!

I should now conclude, having, as far as the Brevity to which I am confined, will permit, finished what I at first proposed in this Essay; but it seems necessary to consider some other Matters relating to the Subject, which have been often mentioned to justify the Taxation. I have not Time to study in what Order these Matters would most properly fall under Consideration, I shall take them just as they happen to occur to my Mind.

It has been said that the Impositions upon the Colonies have been the more insisted upon, and the more rigorous, from an Apprehension that they were aiming at *Independency*; and because the Ministry were exasperated at their disputing the Parliament's Right to tax them.

As to the Dependency or Independency of the Colonies, I cannot conceive how these Terms can be applicable to them. They are a Part of the

British Dominions,——but, can one Part of a Kingdom be said to be dependent on another, when all have the same common Rights? They have indeed a reciprocal Dependence upon one another for Assistance, Convenience, and Security of their common and respective Rights; but they do not derive those Rights from one another. From the Author of Nature alone they receive them. And no other Power has a Right to infringe them. If the Independency which the Colonies are supposed to aim at, means nothing more, than that they claim the same natural Rights of Liberty and Property, as their Countrymen in *England*; it is very certain such is their Claim. And as the People in *England* do not acknowledge that they depend upon the mere Will and Favour of any Power on Earth for their Enjoyment of these Rights; so, neither do the Colonies. And is there any Thing in these Pretensions that can justly offend our Brethren in *England*? Would they wish us to part with our dearest Inheritance without remonstrating with the honest Boldness and Freedom of *Englishmen*? Would they wish us, upon such an interesting Occasion, to behave in a Manner unworthy our Relation to them?

But if the Independency which the Colonies were supposed to aim at, was a Design to throw off their Allegiance to his Majesty and the Crown of *Great-Britain*, nothing could be more unjust than such a Supposition; for never were Subjects more strongly and affectionately attach'd to their Sovereign, than the Colonies are, without Exception, to his Majesty King *George* the Third, and his Royal House; never People were more unanimous and firm in their Adherence to the Laws and Constitution of *England*, or more ready to risk their Lives and Properties in their Defence. This Affection and Loyalty proceeded both from a Sense of Duty and Interest; for under their lawful Sovereigns, his Majesty's Predecessors, they enjoy'd, and were protected in the Possession of their Rights and Privileges, and found their King ever ready to hear their Petitions and promote their Welfare. While they possess these Advantages, what Motives can the *English Americans* possibly have to throw off their Allegiance to his Majesty, or desire a Change of Government. Their Rights, Liberty and Property, being fully secured to them by the *English* Constitution, what can they wish for more under any Government?——Those that are injured and oppressed under a tyrannical Government, will naturally desire and seek a Change;—but the *English* Colonies, whose Rights are secured to them by the excellent Constitution of *England*, can, with Respect to Government, form no Wish of Happiness beyond it, and can have no Change but for the worse. If the Colonies were at this Time, or should be at any future Period, entirely unconnected with the People in any other Part of the World, and had the System of their Laws, and their Constitution, now to form; they could no way act so wisely as by adopting the Laws and Constitution of *England* for their own; and putting themselves under the Protection and Government of a Monarch so powerful and so good as he must be who is an Observer and Defender of the *English* Laws and Constitution: And therefore, suppose the Colonies ever so great and powerful, they could never desire a Change of Government, because it would be to their own Disadvantage; their Greatness and Power would be, in equal Proportion, the Greatness and Power of *England*; while the Inhabitants of all Parts of the *British* Dominions enjoy'd the same common Rights, there would be no Jealousy between them; they would rejoice in each other's Prosperity, and think it an Addition to their own Security and Happiness. Thus much may suffice, to shew that there never can be a Disposition in the Colonies to break off their Connection with the Mother Country, to depart from their Allegiance to his Majesty, to refuse Submission to the *English* Government, and Adherence to the *English* Constitution; so long as they are permitted to have the full Enjoyment of those Rights which that Constitution entitles them to, they desire no more,——nor can they be satisfied with less.

This brings me to consider the Nature of that Relation that really subsists between the Mother Country and the Colonies. If we suppose the King to act in Behalf of the whole *English* Nation, which having, by Laws of it's own making conferred that Office upon him, is bound to abide by, and acknowledge his Actions in their Behalf, as their own; then there will be an implied Contract virtually subsisting, between the King and the Nation on the one Part, and the Adventurers for settling the Colonies, on the other.

The Lands to be settled are supposed to be not yet in the Possession of either the King or any of his Subjects; but the implied Contract to be this:——That if the Adventurers will hazard their Lives and Properties in acquiring, according to the Rules of Justice, Possessions in the distant Regions of *America*, far remote from their native Lands, and encounter all the Difficulties and Dangers necessarily attending such an Enterprize; that then the King and the Nation will support and defend them in those Possessions; They paying due Allegiance to his Majesty, and holding the Lands of him upon stipulated Conditions; and that they shall lose no Part of their natural *Rights, Liberty and Property*, by such a Removal; but that *they, and all their Posterity for ever, shall as fully and freely enjoy them, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes whatsoever, as if they and every of them were born in* England:

For who would have left their Friends and Country, and travelled into remote inhospitable Deserts, exposed to a Thousand Hardships and Dangers, to make Settlements where they would be less Free than they were at Home?

These Terms and Conditions were certainly implied, in the original Contract, and the Enjoyment of these Rights was expressly granted by Charter.

The Inhabitants of the Colonies then, are as much a Part of the *English* Nation, as if they had remained at Home; and are, with Respect to their natural Rights, no way inferior to their Brethren in *England*; for surely they could not deserve to lose those Rights, by exposing themselves to so many Hardships in making Settlements so highly beneficial to their Mother Country.

That the Colonies, as well as the Realm of *England*, are subject to the *English* Government, and under the same common Head, they never pretended to deny; on the Contrary they esteem it their great Happiness and their Glory that they are so: All that they require is a free Participation of the Advantages *that* Government entitles them to, in common with the People in *England*: And *this*, they think, no undutiful or unreasonable Pretension.

They desire to render their Mother Country all the Respect and Assistance, that can be expected from dutiful and affectionate Children, strongly attached to the Interest of the Country and People from whence they sprung, and interested in their Preservation and Welfare. But certainly the Relation in which they stand, can never require the Colonies to be excluded from their most essential Rights, their *Liberty and Property*;—Nor can their *Mother Country*, consistently with *that* Character, desire to deprive them of this their most valuable Inheritance, the distinguishing Characteristick of *Englishmen*. This would be to cause an irreparable Disunion between the Mother Country and her Colonies, and effectually cut them off from being the same Nation; for what Union can subsist between Freemen and Slaves? Children have certainly the same Right to Liberty and Property, as their Parents: But if Parents take upon them, by Force, to dispose of the Property of their Children, and to make Laws to bind them without their own Consent,—how then are the Children Free? How are they under the same Constitution as their Parents? No, they are neither.——And from the Moment such a Distinction takes place, the sotial Bands of Love and Unity between them will be broken; and by whatever Names such Directors may be called, they will be consider'd by those that bear the Burdens, as Task-masters and Oppressors, and will themselves by Degrees lose the Spirit of Freedom, and become like the Slaves they have made.

I shall not pretend to define the Powers that an Assembly of Men chosen by a People to represent them in Parliament, ought to assume; tho' I think it a Matter of great Importance to Mankind, that the just Limits of every Power concern'd in Public Affairs, should be as generally and exactly known as possible; for it is equally dangerous, to yield too much, or too little Obedience: and therefore, we ought to know the exact Measure, due to every Office. Parliaments have frequently thrown such Discouragements upon Inquiries concerning the Boundaries of their Power, that few Persons choose to meddle with the Subject.

I know it is the Opinion of some, that a Parliament's Power is the Foundation of the Law; and that their Act can make any Thing lawful or not, as they please.——But this is certainly a Mistake. No Parliament can alter the Nature of Things, or make that good which is really evil. If they could do this, then they might alter the whole Frame of the Constitution where they are chosen.——They might make themselves independent of their Constituents——or they might do such Things as would make it their Interest to betray their Country, and sell their Power, and Mr Pitt may not be so easily answer'd.

To make this Tax which we think unconstitutional, a popular Measure in *England*, that appear to be a just one to us, it has been represented upon that great Part of the Expences of the late War, were incurred for our Benefit, and our Defence and Protection, &c. As if it was that it would have a Handsome Appearance upon *Great-Britain* to bear all the Expence while we reaped the Benefit. This Tenderness to the People of *England* was well calculated to take off their Attention from the Incroachments upon the Rights of their fellow Subjects in *America*; in levying Taxes, &c. upon them, without their own Consent, by a Parliament where they have no Representative. And likewise the Appearance of Equity towards the Colonies, who I suppose would not have been unwilling to bear a due Proportion of the Charges of their own Defence, I shall not pretend to judge whether the Sums they levied on themselves amounted to the proportionable Part of the Whole, nor how that Proportion ought to be ascertain'd. However I must observe, that a small Part only of the Expences of the *American* War, was on Account of the mere Defence of the *English* Colonies; the greatest Part was incurred in the Prosecution of a larger Plan of Operations, the Conquest of those extensive Territories now added to the *British* Dominions: And will not those great Acquisitions be an Equivalent for the Expences that attended them? Must the Colonies, which comparatively receive little or no Advantage by them, be taxed on their Account, when they will in themselves, with proper Management, be to *Great-Britain* a constant Source of Wealth. I suppose the Advantage *Great-Britain* receives by her Intercourse with her Colonies, together with the Consequences of their falling into the Hands of a rival Power, were Inducements abundantly sufficient for all She has done for them; why then must so much be charged to their Account? I have not heard that any Reimbursement was demanded of *Portugal*, nor of other States in *Europe*, for the Assistance they received from *Great-Britain*;——Will She treat her Children with less Kindness than Strangers.

But it is not the Tax itself, it is the unconstitutional Manner of imposing it, that is the great Subject of Uneasiness to the Colonies. Whatever Justice there may be in their bearing a proportionable Charge of the War, they apprehend, that Manner of levying the Money upon them, *without their own Consent*, by which they are deprived of one of the most valuable Rights of *British* Subjects, *never can be right*.

Think not, my Countrymen, that these Thoughts proceed from a factious Spirit, or a Heart disaffected to *his Majesty's Person*, and *Government*, on the contrary, I solemnly declare, that I would freely risk my Life in the Defence of *both*. I have often taken the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty, and always did it with the full Consent of my whole Heart, and these Sentiments, I verily believe, I shall carry with me to the Grave. But I could not see so large a Part of his Majesty's Dominions, so great a Number of his faithful Subjects, and all their Posterity yet unborn, dishonoured, and deprived (as I clearly apprehend) of the most sacred Rights of *British* Subjects, without declaring my Thoughts with an honest Freedom.

Think not that I mean to stir up a rebellious Spirit, or raise Commotions in the Government. Quite the contrary——my Aim is to increase the Happiness of his Majesty's Reign to himself and all his Subjects.

I have endeavour'd to spread more extensively among my Countrymen, the Knowledge of their Rights, and the most proper Means to obtain Redress of Grievances that I can advise them to, and from every Quarter to send their humble Petitions and Remonstrances to his Majesty.——He will not be deaf to the Voice of so great a Body of his faithful Subjects.

A FREEMAN.

LONDON, *May* 13.

AMONG the intended Regulations in Favour of the North American Colony Trade, a Repeal of the Sugar Act, and of the Act for restraining Paper Bills of Credit, &c. is expected to take Place this Sessions.

One Thousand Pieces of Cannon, we hear, have lately been contracted for by the Spanish Agents at

Quebec, for the Use of his Catholic Majesty's Dominions in America. [illegible]

May 17. Several Revenue Laws, relative to our new Acquisitions in *America*, it is said, will be finally settled before the breaking up of Parliament.

A new Treaty of Commerce is pretty far advanced between the Courts of *London* and *Petersburg*.

BOSTON, *July* 15.

Yesterday Morning arrived here Capt. Soames, in a Schooner from *Halifax*, by whom we learn, that they had received Advice there, by a Vessel from *London*, that Three Regiments from *England*, and Two from *Ireland*, had sailed for *North America*, and that one of them, the 29th, was daily expected at *Halifax*.

NEW-YORK, *July* 22.

Capt. Castles arrived here last Friday from *Pensacola*, in 25 Days, by whom we learn, That on the 18th of June a Sloop arrived there from *La Vera Cruz*, having on board One Million and a Half of hard milled Dollars, and would have traded for the Whole, had they been permitted; but the Vessel was no sooner at an Anchor, than she was boarded by an Officer and a Party of Marines, from a King's Ship on that Station, and the Captain informed, that if he landed one single Box of Dollars, or traded for a Farthing, they would seize all the Specie on board; but that he might have Wood, Water, Beef, &c. in Case he wanted any.

All Vessels coming to this Port from Sea, and even Coasters, and some smaller Vessels, have of late been much disturbed by the Hawke Man of War, lying in the Bay, which brings them all to, and takes their Hands. It is strange there should be such a Want of Hands in this Time of Peace. It is thought this Practice will be a great Discouragement and Obstruction to the Coasting Trade. One of the Officers who pursued a Vessel to the Town, was pretty roughly treated by some of the Populace.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 19.

On Tuesday last his Honour the Governor gave an Audience to the Little Carpenter and Great Doctor, two Headmen deputed by the Cherokee Nation, to inquire into the Cause of the late Murder of some of their Countrymen in *Augusta*. Upon their being acquainted that the same was perpetrated by some mischievous People in that County, for the apprehending of whom considerable Rewards had been offered, they departed in good Temper, relying on the Assurances given them that all possible Means would be used that Justice might hereafter be done their Nation.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 1.

We forgot to mention in our last, that the Saturday before, the adjourn'd *April* Provincial Court, was again Adjourn'd to the 3d Day of *September*; the Town not yet being quite clear of the Small-Pox.

By the *Virginia* GAZETTE, of the 19th of *July*, we find, that the General Assembly of that Colony, which was to have met on the 25th, was, by Governor FAUQUIER's Proclamation, Prorogued to Thursday the 17th of *October* next.

WHEREAS little Regard has been paid to the Subscriber's Advertisement in this Gazette: This is, for the last Time in this Way, to desire all Persons Indebted to them, to call and pay off their respective Balances, or settle the same by giving Bond, and Security if required, for which longer Indulgence will be given. And those who neglect to comply with this Request, Suits will be commenced against them immediately, by

(1) THOMAS RICHARDSON, and Company.

July 22, 1765.

FIVE PISTOLES REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, a Convict Servant Man, named NATHANIEL STAFFORD, about 27 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, grey Eyes, glum Look, and black Hair; had on, and took with him, a light-coloured Bearskin Coat, a Swanskin Waistcoat, with blue Mohair Buttons, a Linen Ditto, with black Glass Buttons, Claret coloured Cloth Breeches, Old white Shirt, and Osnabrig Ditto, and Trowsers, a Pair Thread Stockings, Country-made Shoes, Two Red and White Silk Handkerchiefs, and a new Felt Hat.

Whoever takes up, and brings said Servant to the Subscriber, shall have, if taken in the Province, Two Pistoles; and, if out of the same, Five Pistoles, and reasonable Charges, from

(1) THO. GASSAWAY, Son of NICHOLAS.

Baltimore-Town, July 29, 1765.

AS the SMALL-POX is more liable to be conveyed about in the Winter, than any other Season of the Year, and as there is a Probability of it's Breaking out and Spreading in different Parts of the Province in the Winter, the Subscriber gives this Notice, That he is to INOCULATE in *Prince-George's* in *September*, and shall be glad to serve any Gentlemen that are pleased to favour him with their Custom in that Way. He will not go Abroad to Inoculate after this Fall and next Spring. Those who choose to employ him, are desired to give timely Notice.

(3m) HENRY STEVENSON.

N. B. He has Inoculated with as much Success, if not more, than any on the Continent.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, by Decree of Fairfax *County Court, on Thursday the Third of* October *next, at the Town of* Colchester, *in the said County*,

SUNDRIES, Mortgaged to Messieurs HUGH BLACKBURN and Company, Merchants in GLASGOW, by BENJAMIN GRAYSON, Gent. of said County, and Foreclosed in Chancery, *viz.*

A Tract of LAND, in the County aforesaid, upon *Occoquan* River, called BELMONT, containing about 1016 Acres, and lies within 2 Miles of *Colchester*, and near 5 Saw-Mills, 2 Forges, a Furnace, and the best Grist-Mill on the Continent, the Situation extremely healthy and agreeable, vast plenty of Fish and Fowl, an excellent Orchard of choice grafted Fruit, very fine Water from a Well, the Improvements valuable, such as a Brick House 24 by 18, two Rooms below and two above, a Wooden House 26 by 18, three Rooms below, with a Closet and good Cellar, a new Barn 40 by 20, well framed and covered with tarr'd Shingles, a Kitchen, Dairy, Meat House, and Fish House: There is on the Land about 60 Acres of good Meadow, it abounds in Timber, in so plentiful a Manner, that there might be got at least 10,000 Pines fit for sawing into Plank or Scantling; but, above all, the Fishery is exceeding valuable, Fish has been caught in such Quantities there, that 140 l. has been made in one Season, by selling them at 25/6 by the Hundred, and 'tis thought, that in a good Year 3 or 400 Barrels might be made, fit for Exportation.

Also, Three LOTS in the Town of *Colchester*, whereon the Tobacco Warehouses were lately built, number'd 6, 7, and 29. Also Five other LOTS, with the Improvements, in the said Town of *Colchester*, number'd 18, 25, 37, 39, and 42. Also a Grist-Mill on *Pohick* Run, and an exceeding fine young Negro Fellow, a Blacksmith, compleatly Master of his Trade, and a Mulatto Fellow, a Joiner.

The Credit will be mentioned on the Day of Sale, giving Bond and sufficient Security.

(9w) ANDREW BAILLIE.

COMMITTED to *Dorchester* County Jail, as a Runaway, *John Harrison*, who says he belongs to *William Jackson*, of *St. Mary's* County, who hired him to Col. *Fitzhugh*, from whose Vessel he ran; he has little or no Cloaths with him, and was taken up the 14th of *July* last, as he cross'd the Bay.

His Master is desired to pay Charges, and take him away. JOHN DICKINSON, Sheriff.

THERE is at the Plantation of Capt. *John Iliams*, near *South* River Church, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Brown or Black Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock F, her near Eye is sunk, but she is not quite blind in it, has a few white Hairs in her Forehead, and some on the right Side of the upper Lip, and appears to be about 10 or 11 Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Plantation of *Ignatius Compton*, on the first of *July* last, a likely Bay Horse about 13 Hands and an Inch high, branded on the near Shoulder M C, has a Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, a grey Spot under each Eye, paces naturally, and is trimm'd with a Ridge Mane.

Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, living near the Eastern Branch Ferry, in *Prince-George's* County, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward if taken in the County; and if taken out of it, Twenty Shillings, paid by

(3) BAPTIST COMPTON.

TO be Run for at *Fig-Point*, on Thursday the 19th Day of *September* next, A Purse of TWENTY POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, that has no more than one half of the *English* Blood, the *Barb* Blood not excepted; every Horse, Mare or Gelding, to carry 9 Stone Weight, to Run the Best of Three Heats, Three Times round the Poles, being about two Miles each Heat. Any Horse, Mare or Gelding, winning Two Heats, shall be intitled to the Purse. The Horses to be Entered the Day before, with *Richard Wells*, on paying Twenty Shillings Entrance if a Subscriber, if not a Subscriber to pay Thirty Shillings each.

And on the Day following will be Run for, on the same Ground, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, not more than one Quarter blooded. The Entrance Money of Both Days, and when more can be made up; each Horse, &c. 43 Hands high, to carry 126 Pounds, higher or lower, to raise and fall according to the Rules of Racing. Any Horse, &c. winning any Two Heats, going Three Times round the Poles to each Heat, shall be intitled to the Money. The Horses to be Entered with *Richard Wells* the Day before the Race, on paying Ten Shillings Entrance each.

All Disputes that shall arise, shall be determined by Judges that will be appointed for that Purpose.

Rousby-Hall, July 29, 1765.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Saturday last, a Servant Man, named JOSEPH DENT, about 23 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, a brown Thickset or Fustian Coat and Breeches, a short blue Jacket, and a red Cloth Waistcoat over it; a brown Wig, Yarn Stockings, and common Shoes; and probably has taken more Clothes with him.

He is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well made, and active, is full faced, rather of a pale Complexion, marked with the Small-Pox, and hesitates a little in speaking, says he was born in *France*, but went to *England* young. He speaks *French* well, and *English* so well, that no Person would take him for a Foreigner. I purchased him for a Gardener, of which Business he is very ignorant, though he speaks well on the Subject, as he does on many others, being artful, and very smart. He pretends also to understand the Shoemaker's Trade, and some Branches of Husbandry. He has been in the Army a great Part of his Life, and a considerable Time in the *French* Service.

A few Days before he eloped, he applied to one *M'Donald*, a Man who had a Pass from *George Stewart*, Esq; of *Annapolis*, desiring a Copy, so that it is probable he has forged a Pass either in Dr. *Stewart's*, or my Name, as he writes a pretty good Hand.

Whoever apprehends the said Servant, and will deliver him here, shall receive Ten Pounds Reward.

(1) WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

July 29, 1765.

RAN away from the Subscribers, last Night, the following Servants, *viz.*

JOSEPH RODEN, born in *Lincolnshire*, in *England*, imported this Summer, in the Brig *Trotman*, is a lusty well-looking young Man, about 19 Years of Age, wears his own Hair, which is dark colour'd, and short.

JOHN SOMERWELL, is a well-looking likely Lad, imported in said Brig, about 17 Years of Age, wears his own dark Hair, which is long and straight.

RICHARD LOVEWELL, an *East-India* Indian, and very black, tho' he says he was born in *England*, near 50 Years of Age, just imported in the Ship *Ann*, is a sly surly looking Fellow, and a Sailor, very bold and pert spoken, his Hair very black.

They may all pass for Sailors, as they have taken various Kinds of Cloaths, some of which they carry in Bundles or Bags, therefore can't describe them.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and delivers them to their Masters, or to Mr. *Joshua Griffith*, at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, in *Anne-Arundel* County, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward, or in Proportion for either, paid by

(1) HENRY and ORLANDO GRIFFITH.

*** If taken out of the Province, Ten Pounds.

SUPPLEMENT

To the *MARYLAND GAZETTE*, [Nº. 1056.]

Annapolis, *August* 1, 1765.

PISCATAWAY, *July* 30, 1765.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of John Stone Hawkins, *Deceased, on Wednesday the* 19th *of* November *next, at the House of Mr.* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, Frederick *County, for Sterling Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Current Money of* Pennsylvania, Maryland, *or* Virginia, *at the current Rates of Exchange,*

ONE HALF of a very Valuable TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, called *Hawkins's Merry Peep of Day*, containing 1550 Acres, lying in the said County of *Frederick*, on *Patowmack* River, within 12 Miles of the said *Frederick-Town*: There is a fine Plantation, in good Repair, with a large young Apple Orchard on it. It is remarkably well Wooded, and a great deal of it fine Bottom Land.

Likewise 305 Acres, called *Grandfather's Gift*, whereon are Two small Plantations, lying on *Patowmack*, just below the *Shenado* Falls, about 2 or 3 Miles above the Tract aforesaid. These Two Tracts of Land lie within 6 or 7 Miles of 2 large Iron-Works, and will be sold all together, or in Parcels, as may best suit.

Six Months Credit will be given for Half the Purchase Money, (if required) upon giving good Security, and paying Interest.

Attendance will be given on the Premises Two Days preceding the Sale, to shew the Purchasers the Plats and Lines of the aforesaid Lands, by

GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, Executor.

I THINK it necessary to inform my Customers and Others, That I have now a large Assortment of the best of STAY-GOODS, and will furnish all that favour me with their Orders for STAYS on the shortest Notice, if required; and as there have been Complaints of my Charge being too high, I beg Leave to assure them, that I sell at the same Prices Mr. *Wallace* did, make the same Abatement for Ready Money or Short Credit, and shall endeavour to oblige them in every Respect as he did, and therefore hope for a Continuance of the same respectable Customers to the Business, which that Gentleman has transferr'd to me; and finding myself embark'd in this expensive Business, with few Friends, and very little Money, I flatter myself that my Customers will all make speedy Payments, as I assure them their Neglect to do it will be very hurtful to

(5ᵗ) JOSEPH FOARD.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 24, 1765.

HAVING had the Honour of the Encouragement of several Gentlemen and Ladies, and hoping for the Countenance and Encouragement of the Public in general, I have opened a SINGING SCHOOL, in *St. Anne's* Church in this City, where I propose teaching the NEW VERSION of PSALMS, with all the TUNES, both of particular, and Common Measure; and, if agreeable to young Ladies, will attend them at their own Houses, where such as play on the Spinnet, may, in a short Time, and with the greatest Ease, learn the different Psalm-Tunes: And, in order that those Youths who are engaged in other Studies, may not lose Time from them, I have appointed the Hours of Attendance at Church, on *Thursday* and *Friday*, from Five o'Clock in the Morning, till Eight, and from Five to Seven in the Afternoon; and, on *Saturday*, the above mentioned Time in the Morning, and, in the Afternoon, from Two to Six. And as this Part of Divine Worship is much wanting in this City, I hope that all Lovers of so Noble and Delightful an Exercise, will not be backward to promote and encourage it: And I shall endeavour, by due Attendance, and particular Care, to give Satisfaction to such as favour with Commands, their most obedient, and very respectful, humble Servant,

Price 15*s. per* Quarter, and One Dollar Entrance. } HUGH MAGUIRE.

ANY *Cumberland* SLATER, or other PERSON, that can undertake to cover a House with Slate, may hear of a Jobb on applying to the *Printing-Office*.

JUST IMPORTED in the POLLY, *from* GLASGOW, *and to be SOLD by the Subscriber at* OXFORD, *the Whole or Half, as the Purchaser chuses, of the following Assortment, at a low Advance:*

CHECKS and Handkerchiefs to the Amount of 96 l. 7 s. Cost. *Scotch* Hardens, 19 l. 5 s. 2 d. Ditto. Two Boxes of Hats, 40 l. 2 s. Ditto. *Irish* Linen, 96 l. 7 s. 1 d. Two Bales of Osnabrigs, 44 l. 9 s. And, two Casks of Cutlery, 22 l. 5 s. JOHN CRAUFORD.

N. B. There were imported in the same Ship, and are now at *Oxford*, a Cask of Saddlery mark'd I. L. and a small Bundle of Stockings mark'd I. B.

The Owner or Owners may have them, by applying to the Subscriber at *Oxford*, proving their Property, and paying the Charges. 2 *J. C.*

COMMITTED to the Custody of the Sheriff of *Calvert* County, the Three following Persons, as Runaways, *viz. Christopher Clean, John Thomas*, and *Robert King*. They appear to be Sailors, and say they belong to the Ship *Friendship*, Capt. *Francis Richardson*, who is desired to take them away, and pay Charges.

X 2 TRUEMAN SKINNER, Sheriff.

TAKEN up on the *Cliffs*, near *Plumb-Point*, in *Calvert* County, by *Thomas Wilson*, A PINNACE, which was taken from the Ship *Friendship* by the above Three Sailors. She is between 12 and 14 Feet Keel, her upper Streak painted red and yellow, her Sides white, her Rudder half way red, the other part white, and had in her Four Oars painted red.

The Owner is desired to take her away, and pay Charges. X 2

STRAY'D or STOLEN, the 24th of *June* last, from the Subscriber, living near Major *French Waring*'s Mill, in *Prince-George's* County, a black Horse, about 13¼ Hands high, with a bob Tail, and a small grey Spot in his Forehead, branded on the near Buttock G, is a natural Pacer, about Ten Years old, and has been used to the Draft.

Whoever takes up the said Horse and brings him to the Subscriber, or informs so that he be had again, shall receive Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(2ᵗ) X 2 GEORGE STAMP.

STRAY'D or STOLEN away from *Baltimore-Town*, about the First of *June* last, a Bay Mare, about 12¾ Hands high, remarkably long body'd for her Height, she Trots fast, and carries herself well, has got a Snip over one of her Nostrils, and had on a Pair of light Shoes before; but she has no perceivable Brand the Owner knows of.

Whoever brings the said Mare to *Baltimore-Town*, or secures her so that the Owner may have her again, shall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by (7ᵗ) 2 X JACOB SWOPE.

Bladensburg, July 3d, 1765.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Frederick* County, about 6 Miles from *Frederick-Town*, containing 210 Acres; on which there is a Plantation, with a fine young Orchard, and other useful Improvements. Credit will be given.

(6ᵗ) 3 RICHARD HENDERSON.

George-Town, Frederick County, *July* 10, 1765.

Just Arrived from Barbados, *and to be Sold,*

THE SLOOP SEA-GULL, about 65 Tons Burthen, as she now lies in the Harbour of *George-Town*: She is about Two Years old, and is a very good Sailer. She was built by *Mr. Thomas Norris* on *West-River*, and is remarkably strong. Short Credit will be given, with good Security, if required. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to

(7ᵗ) JOHN MURDOCK, and Company.

N. B. They have likewise to Sell, Cheap for Ready Money, good *Barbados* Rum, Sugar, and a few Casks of Limes, together with a Negro Man and Woman. 3

THIRTY PISTOLES REWARD.

July 10, 1765.

BROKE out of *Frederick* County Jail, about Two o'Clock this Morning, the Six following Persons, *viz.*

John Lewis Davis, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own Hair.

Jeremiah Veatch, about 6 Feet high, wears his own Hair. Had on when he went away, a full trimmed dark Broad-Cloth Coat, Tow Linen Shirt, a Felt Hat, Linen Breeches, Country made Shoes and Stockings; the Stockings have been burnt, and a Piece knit in. He is bow legg'd.

George Hall, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high; his Legs are remarkably crooked. Had on when he went away, a Thickset Coat, Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, old Hat, grey Stockings, and Country Shoes.

Samuel Jacobs, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, sandy Complexion, pitted with the Small-Pox, and bald headed. Had on a blue double breasted Camblet Jacket, Country Linen Shirt and Trowsers, old Hat and Shoes.

Michael Burkitt, a well made Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high. Had on a light colour'd Cloth Jacket without Sleeves, Check Shirt, red knit Breeches, the Garters of which are white, blue ribb'd Stockings, a Wool Hat, and a Pair of Shoes or Pumps.

Thomas Mullan, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high. Had on a blue Cloth Jacket, Country Linen Shirt and Trowsers, a Pair of Shoes, with Brass Buckles, and a Castor Hat.

Whoever takes up and secures all or either of the said Men, and delivers them to the Subscriber in *Frederick-Town*, shall receive for each a Reward of FIVE PISTOLES.

(3ᵗ) GEORGE MURDOCK, Sheriff.

Baltimore-Town, July 10, 1765.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Second Day of September *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day,*

A CERTAIN Tract of LAND, lying and being in *Frederick* County, on *Alberts* Creek, about Twenty-five Miles from *Frederick-Town*, and about Two Miles and a Half from *Downey's-Town*, known or distinguished by the Name of *Brett's Discovery*, and containing in Quantity about 445 Acres, is well Timber'd, and has a Stream of Water running thro' it, suitable for a Grist Mill, the Water never failing; the Soil is found to be very good for Wheat, and in a good Neighbourhood for that Commodity, and a great deal of Meadow may be made. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase the said Land, may view the same by applying to *Mr. Philip Dagley*, who joins the said Land, or to *Mr. Thomas M'Gain*, either of whom will shew the Bounds of the same. It will be set up together, or in Lots, as shall best suit the Purchasers. The Title is indisputable, and the Terms will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, by

(3ᵗ) VALENTINE LARSEN.

STRAYED from the Subscriber some Time in *May* last, a Grey Mare about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder II or HH (join'd together) trots and gallops. She was Bred somewhere near *Frederick-Town*, and brought from thence last Summer.

Whoever takes up the said Mare, and delivers her to the Subscriber, living in *St. Mary's* County, shall be paid Seven Dollars.

(3ᵗ) JEREMIAH JORDAN.

WILLIAM HAYES,

BLOCK-MAKER and WHEEL-WRIGHT, lately arrived from LONDON,

INFORMS the Public, That [illegible] Approbation, that you the Shop heretofore occu[illegible]quity, in partnership *Phillips*, Turner at the opposite to your Attention, near the Old Bridge, in [illegible] may best inform the [illegible] all Gentlemen may be [illegible] at the same Time, secure [illegible] unite the Interests of every [illegible] &c. in the best Manner, [illegible] sonable Terms. (7ᵗ) *Gentlemen*

PROPOSALS

For Printing by

SUBSCRIPTION,

A New Piece, entitled,

The COMPENDIOUS

ACCOMPTANT:

CONTAINING

NEW and EASY RULES

For Computing in a concise Manner,

I. The Value of any Quantity of Goods, or Merchandize, *&c.*

II. Interest upon Notes, Bonds, *&c.* when partial Payments are made after the Principal falls due.

ALSO,

New, Easy and Short Ways for Reducing Current Money into Sterling, and the Contrary, at any of the general Rates of Exchange.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

The most concise Method of Measuring Work performed by Sawyers, Masons, Joiners, Painters, *&c.*

AND

The shortest Ways of Gauging and Ullaging Casks, by the Pen.

By *H. HOWARD*, Junr.

The Whole will be comprised in a small Octavo Volume, elegantly Printed upon a good Paper, and neatly stitched in Blue.

The CONDITIONS will be one Dollar for each Book; Five Shillings of which to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, and the Remainder when the Book is delivered.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by *Jonas Green*, at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*; and *David Hall*, at the New Printing-Office in *Philadelphia*; and by the Author, at the *Elk-Ridge* Furnace.

STOLEN, on the 6th of *June* last, out of Capt. *James Sanders*'s Orchard, near *Queen-Anne*, a well set Dark Bay Mare, with a Slit in her Right Ear, and an Under Bit out of her Left, and branded on the off Shoulder thus, S. She trots and gallops exceeding well, and is a very fine Draught Creature.

Whoever secures the Thief, shall be entitled to Forty Shillings Reward, or Twenty for the Mare.

ELIZABETH SANDERS, Senior.

Baltimore County, *July* 8, 1765.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living on the Little Falls of *Gunpowder*, an *English* Servant Man, who went by the Name of *John Shepherd*. He is a lusty Man, much pitted with the Small Pox, with black curl'd Hair. He had on and took with him, a light Drab colour'd Coat, with blue Lining, much patch'd, two blue Jackets, and one Country Cloth Ditto, all trimmed with Metal Buttons, two Pair of Trowsers, two Check Shirts, a Felt Hat, a Pair of Shoes, a blue Cloth Jacket, a Common Prayer Book, with five old Almanacks and one new One.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, paid by

(w4) THOMAS ELLIOTT.

THE Subscribers having furnished themselves with Two compleat Hands in the LEATHER BREECHES MAKING BUSINESS, from *London*, inform the Public, That they may be supplied with LEATHER BREECHES of all Sorts and Sizes, made in the best and neatest Manner.

H. CATON,
(5w) W. WILKINS.

THE Subscriber having Open'd TAVERN, at the Sign of the *White Horse* in *Annapolis*, where Mr. *Henry Gassoway* lately lived, keeps the best of LIQUORS, and will be obliged to any Gentlemen for their Custom. He also carries on the Ship Carpenter's Business, and will build by the Ton, or Otherwise, as reasonable as any Person, and with as quick Dispatch.

(tf) JOHN BALL.

Whoever takes up the Subscriber, shall vince, Two Pistoles Five Pistoles, and reas

(tf) THO. GASSA

To be LET for a Term of Years, and may be Entered on the First of October *next*,

THE Subscriber's Buildings in *Queen's-Town*, *Queen-Anne's* County, being convenient for either a public or private Family, it having been under Rent to a Gentleman, Doctor of Physic, for some Years, but at present intends to remove to Buildings of his own, adjacent to the said Town.

Any Person that may have Occasion for such a Place, may know the Terms by applying to

(w6) THOMAS BAKER.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, for Cash or Tobacco, together, or divided into two Parcels,

ABOUT £. 400 prime Cost of GOODS, consisting of *Irish* Linens, Sheetings, Osnabrigs, Mens and Womens Shoes, Mens fine and coarse Hats, *Kendall* Cottons, coarse and fine Broad-Cloths, Shalloons, Cotton Velvet, Sagathy, Duroy, figur'd Dimity, *&c.*

(tf) DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, *in the* Sally, *Capt.* BUCHANAN, *and to be Sold by the Subscribers, at their Store in* ANNAPOLIS, *by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit, on very reasonable Terms,*

A CHOICE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for Summer and Winter.

(tf) CHARLES WALLACE & Comp.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of *Anne-Arundel* County Jail, *Dennis Ferroll*, who was committed on Suspicion of Horse stealing: He had on an old Check Shirt, white Cloth Waistcoat, Drugget Breeches, and a Pair of old Shoes and Stockings. He is about 24 Years old, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and very brown complexion'd, being of the *Indian* Breed. Whoever secures him, so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above Reward; and if brought to *Annapolis*, reasonable Charges will be paid, by

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

A TRACT of LAND called *Wiltshire Plains*, containing upwards of 400 Acres, lying within two Miles of *Bryan Town*, in *Charles* County, on the 2d Day of *September* next, on the Premises.

(tf) SAMUEL PARRAN.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Lower-Cedar-Point* in *Charles* County, the 17th of *May* last, Three Convict Servants, imported in the *Tryal*, Capt. *Errington*, from *London*, *viz.*

John Thomas, a stout swarthy Man, about 32 Years of Age, upwards of 6 Feet high, has black Eyes, and dark brown Hair. Had on an old Jacket lined with Country Cotton, a red Cloth Cap, an old Check Shirt, old black Worsted knit Breeches, and 3 Pair of Yarn Hose.

John Maund, alias *Philpott*, about 21 Years of Age, 5½ Feet high, has dark brown Hair, grey Eyes, and Lisps in his Speech. Had on a Snuff colour'd Coat and Mus Breeches, ribb'd Worsted Hose, a Check Shirt, and old Shoes.

James Web, about 5 Feet high, 15 or 16 Years of Age, has dark brown curl'd Hair, and grey Eyes. Had on and took with him, a *Scotch* Bonnet, a white Linen Shirt, two Coats, one a dark Cloth, the other a light colour'd Surtout, a Pair of Leather Breeches, ribb'd Worsted Stockings, and a Pair of Pumps.

They took with them two new Osnabrigs Shirts, one Pair of Pumps, one Pair of Shoes, and one Pair of old Shoe Boots.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so that their Master may have them again, shall have Three Pounds Reward; or Five Pounds if brought home, beside what the Law allows, and in Proportion for either.

(tf) THOMAS JAMES.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forewarn'd not to carry them off at their Peril.

JUST IMPORTED, And to be Sold by PATRICK M'GILL, *at his Store at* ELK-RIDGE *Landing*, in the Pearl, *Capt.* Francis, *from* Scotland, *and in the* Friendship, *Capt.* Frost, *from* London,

A NEAT Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, suitable for the Season; amongst which are some handsome Lutestrings and Tobines: Likewise a very good *Harrises* Spinnet.

(w6)

ABOUT 50 Years ago, came into this Province, as a Physician or Surgeon, a Gentleman whose Name was *David M'Gill*, (younger Son of Mr. *Arthur M'Gill*, of *Kenback*, in the County of *Fyfe*, in *Scotland*) who married a Woman of the Name of *Bond* or *Boon*, by whom, it is supposed, he has left several Children, particularly two Sons, who, it is imagined, have settled in *Maryland*, or some of the neighbouring Provinces: If they will apply to the *Printing-Office*, in *Annapolis*, they will hear of Something to their Advantage.

JUST Re-printed, The——STAMP ACT——To be had of J. GREEN, or of Mr. JOHN CLAPHAM, at *Oxford*.

ANY Person willing to Contract for the Building a BALL-ROOM in ANNAPOLIS, may see the Plan at Mr. *Richardson*'s Store, to whom they are desired to give in their Proposals in Writing, in Order to their being laid before the Managers.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the Subscriber, on the 22d Day of August *next, being the 3d Day of Court, at the House of Mr.* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, *in* Frederick *County, for Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange,*

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND called *Aix-la-Chapelle*, containing 1792 Acres, being and lying in *Frederick* County, on the main Branch of *Seneca*, and near the Mouth of the said Branch; the Land is well wooded and watered. One Year's Credit will be given, for one Half of the purchase Money (if desired) upon giving good Security, and paying Interest.

(tf) CHARLES CARROLL, junr.

TO BE SOLD,

THE *LANCASHIRE* FORGE, consisting of Two Fineries, a Chafery, and one Hammer; together with about 400 Acres of very valuable Land, situate upon *Deer-Creek*, a fine Stream of Water, in *Baltimore* County, about 12 Miles from the Head of *Bush* River, and 7 from the nearest navigable Parts of *Susquehanna*. For Title and Terms, apply to the Subscriber, at *Nottingham* Forges, upon the Great Falls of *Gunpowder* River.

(tf) CORBIN LEE.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *Jem*, a likely lively young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a wild Look, and when spoke to appears surprized. He was formerly the Property of Mr. *Robert Gordon*, of the City of *Annapolis*, deceased, so that it is very likely he spends some Part of his Time among his Acquaintance in Town. Whoever takes up the said Fellow, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Eight Dollars Reward.

(tf) ROBERT TYLER.

WHEREAS one *JOHN HUNT*, who left *England*, and in the Year 1748 lived in *St. Paul's* Parish, *Baltimore* County, *Maryland*, as a Saddler, and removed to *Westsome* Parish in the same County; from thence, 'tis said, he went to *Cumberland* in *Georgia*, and from thence to *St. Augustine*; and in *January*, 1764, as it is also said, he ordered a Cargo of Goods from *London*, to be directed to Messrs. *Barton* and *Rayett* in *St. Augustine*, to be left with Messrs. *Hooper* and *Swallows*, in *Charles-Town*, *South-Carolina*: If the said *John Hunt* be still Alive, and will apply to the Subscriber, living in *Baltimore-Town*, *Maryland*, he will hear of Something to his Advantage. If he is Dead, which is most likely, any Person that will bring a proper Certificate of his Death to the Subscriber, shall receive a REWARD of FIVE GUINEAS. (12m) JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

LIS: Printed by **Jonas Green** and **William Rind**, in *Charles-Street*. All Persons plied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* and 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate serted for 5*s.* the First Week, and 1*s.* each Time after: And Long Ones in Proportion.